S/179/60/000/03/006/039 E081/E441

Stresses in a Ponderable Half-Plane, Weakened by Two Circular Non-Symmetrically Located Holes

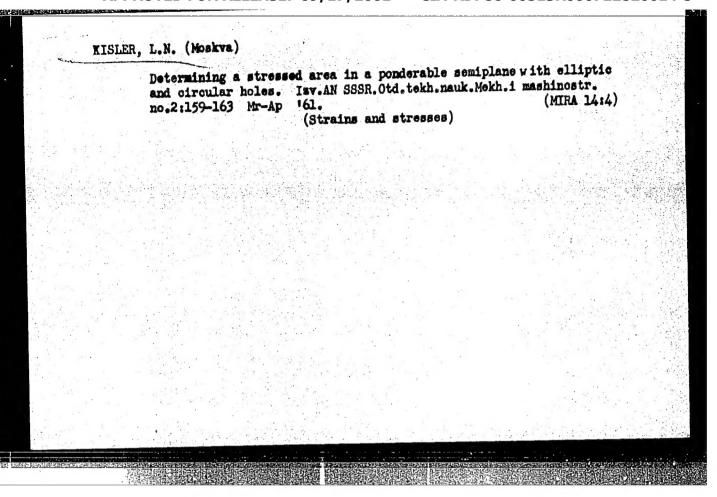
problem is attacked by means of the complex Kolosov-Muskhelishvili potentials $\varphi_1(z)$ and $\psi_1(z)$ and the solution is found to depend on the quantities α_n and β_n (Eq (4.2) and (4.7)). These quantities are given in Table 1, in which the first line represents calculations obtained by solving Eq (4.2) and the second line represents calculations obtained from Eq (4.7). The supplementary stresses at some important points for $\theta=0$, $\pi/4$ and $\pi/2$ are given by the formulae immediately above Table 2, which itself gives the values of the coefficients in these equations (h1 and h2 are given by Eq (2.2); Tables 1 and 2 assume that $R_1=10\,R_2$, $C=13R_2e^{\theta\,i}$). There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Mechanics, AS USSR)

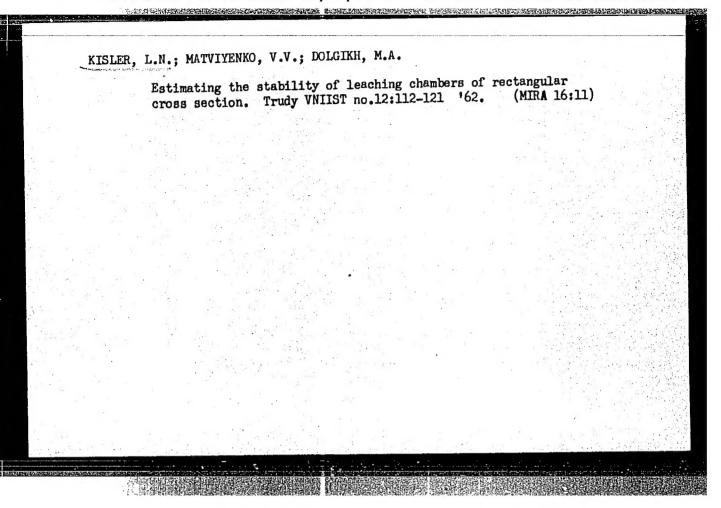
SUBMITTED: January 20, 1960

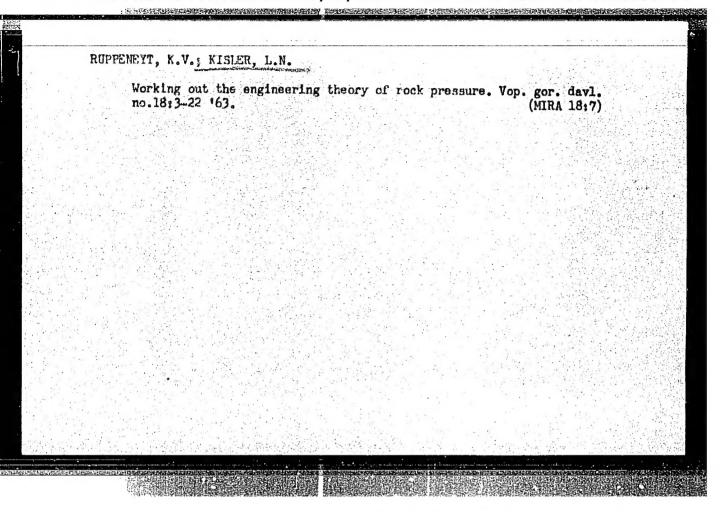
Card 2/2

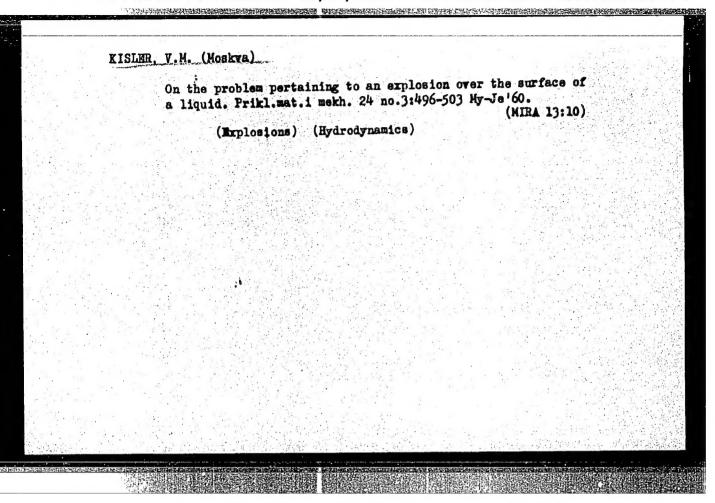
VC



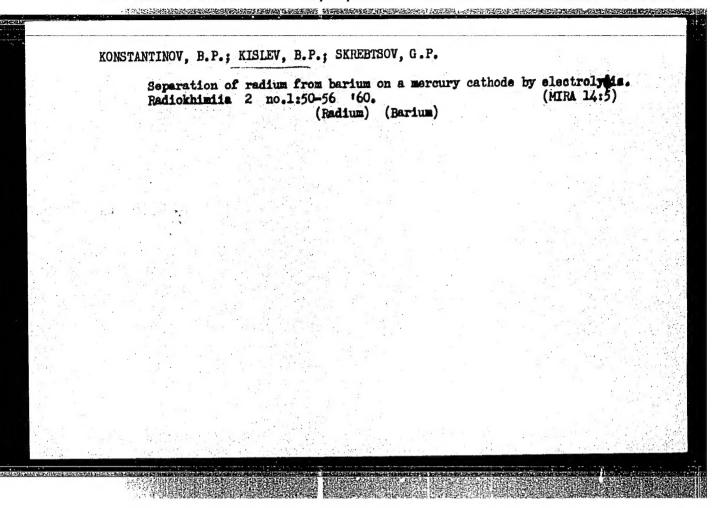
KISLER, L. N., Cand. Phys-Math. Sci. (diss) "On Intensities in Weighable Semi-Plane, Weakened by Two Circular Openings, and Circular and Elliptical Openings." Rostov-on-Don, 1961, 7 pp (Rostov State Univ.) 175 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 251).

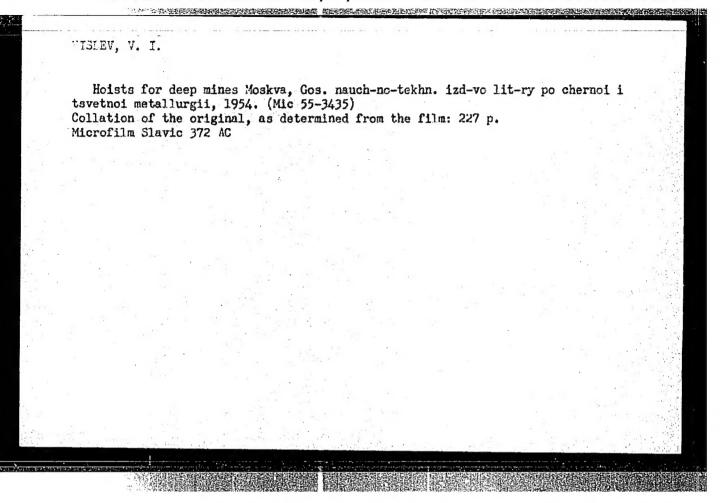


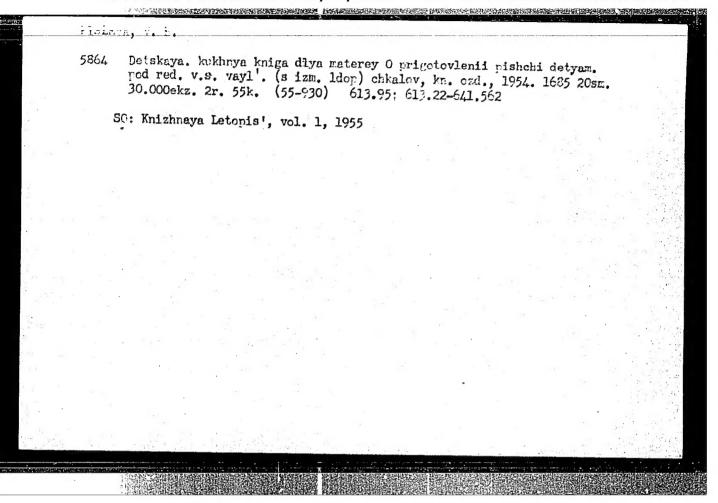




KISLER, V. M., Cand. Phys-Math. Sci. (diss) "On the Problem of Explosion Over the Surface of a Liquid." Moscow, 1961, 6 pp (Moscow Hydrophysical Institute, Acad. of Sci. USSR)(KL Supp 12-61, 251).







KISCEVA, Z.

s/179/60/000/02/023/032 E191/E281

_AUTHOR:

Kisleva, Z. N. (Moscow)

On the Propagation of Small Disturbances in a Plane Nozzle TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh

nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, Nr 2, pp 141-144 (USSR)

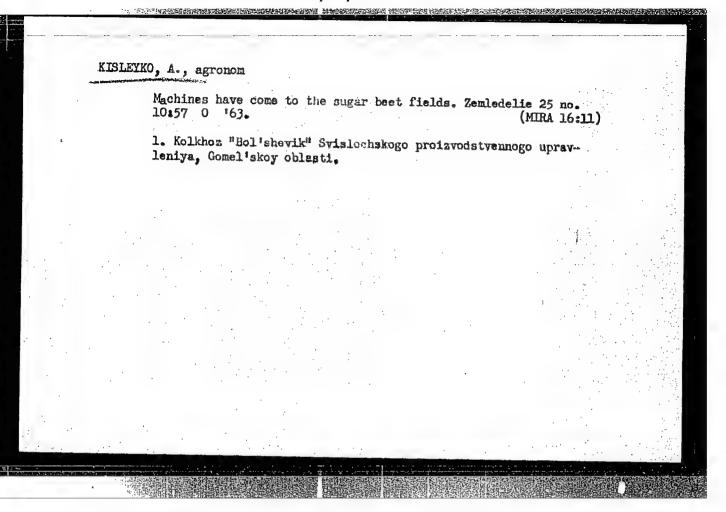
ABSTRACT: A method of correcting the profile of the smoothing section in a plane supersonic nozzle/ is presented, starting with a given distribution of pressure along the axis of the diamond pattern of measuring points. The deviations of the Mach number from the design Mach number along the axis of the diamond are derived, starting from given deviations of the profile from the theoretical profile. In constructing a nozzle, there are in practice always deviations from the theoretical profile which cause the flow at the nozzle exit to become non-uniform. Apart from manufacturing errors, the nozzle profile can also have errors due to approximations in computing the corrections required for the boundary layer. It is assumed that the flow in the nozzle is two-dimensional, irrotational and in a steady state condition. As a result of the

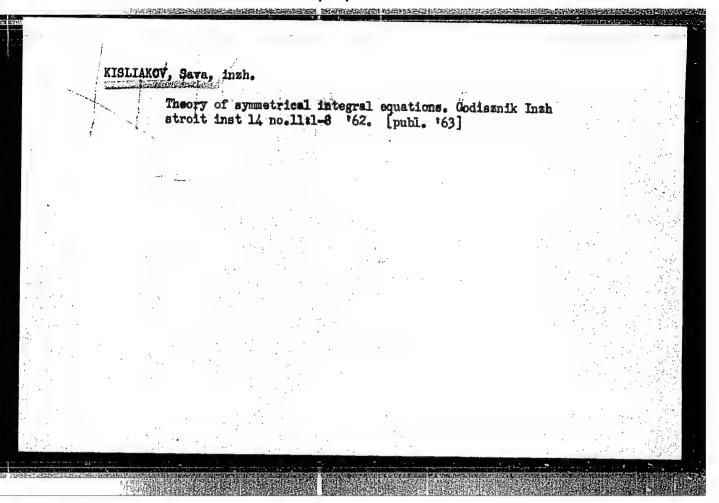
Card 1/2

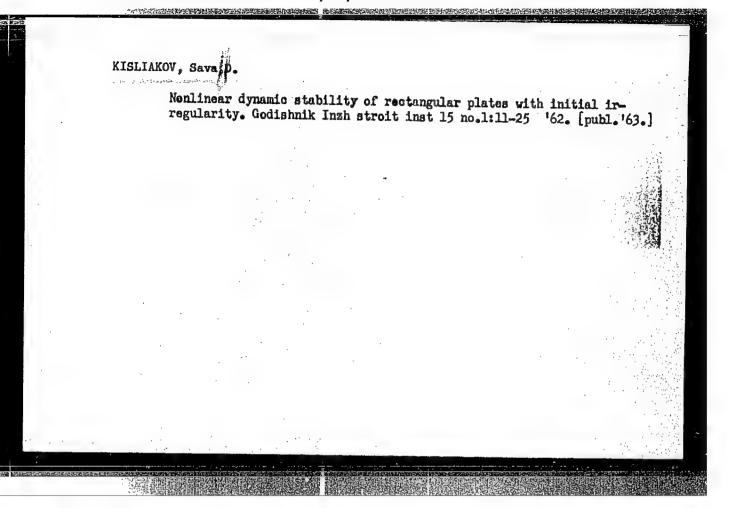
KISLEVSKIY, L.I. [Kyselevs'kyl, L.I.]

Mechanism underlying the outflow of matter from the anode and cathode of an arc of constant polarity. Ukr.fiz.ahur. 6 no.62878-881 N-D *61. (MIRA 16:5)

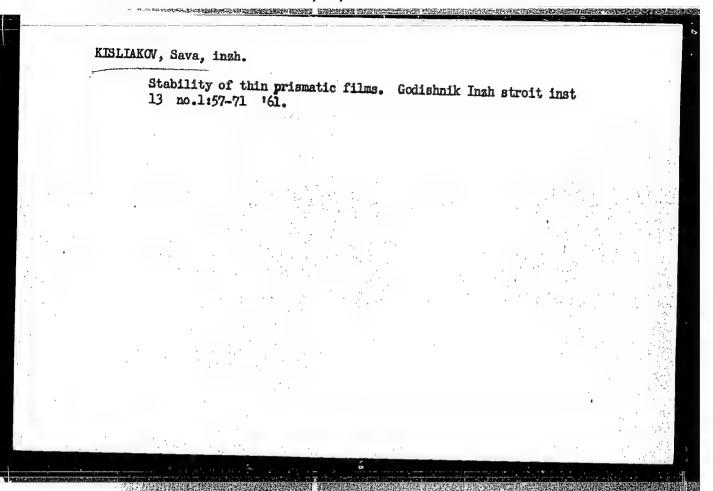
1. Institut fiziki AN Belorusskoy SSR, Minsk, (Electric arc)







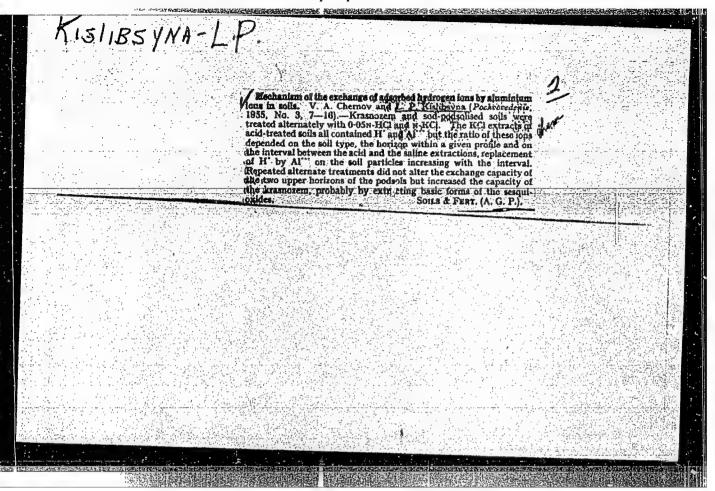
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722820014-5"



KISLIAKOV, Sava D., inzh., k.t.n.

Dynamic stability of cylindrical shells with or without initial bending. Godishnik Insh stroit inst 16 no.1: 123-136 '64.

Stability of rectangular plates with initial bending in a gas flow at high supersonic speeds. Ibid.:165-177



KISLICHENKO, Yu.V. [Kyalychenko, ID.V.] arkhitektor

The third subway. Znan. ta pratsia no. 12:6-7 D '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kiievmetrobud. (Kiev—Subways)

KISLIK, D. A.

DECEASED

25652. KISLIK, D. A. O sluchayakh nepravil'nogo konstruirvoaniya registriruyushchego mekhanizma v mashinakh po ispytaniyu materialov s mayatnikovbm siloiameriem. Izvestiya Rost. in-ta. inzhenerov sh-d. transporta, vyp 14, 1949 s. 97-100.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' Nykh Statey, Vol. 3h, Moskva, 1949.

KISLIK, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent [deceased]; KARMAZIN, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

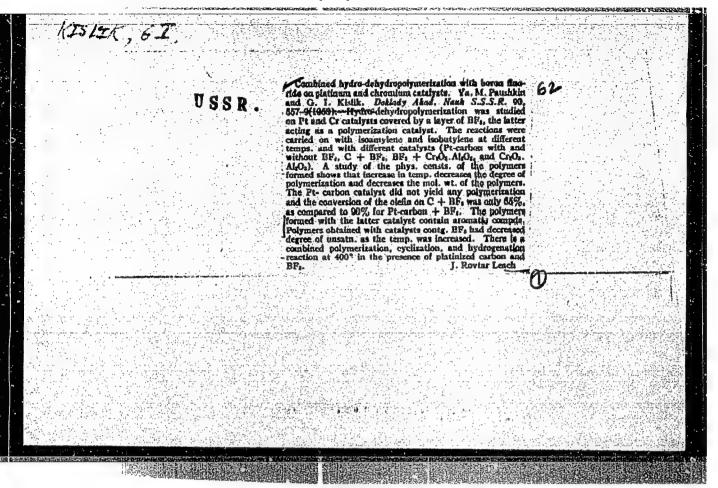
Laboratory equipment for studying the torsion of thin-walled rods with an open profile. Izv.vys.ucheb.znv.; mashinostr. no.6:129-132 (MIRA 15:11)

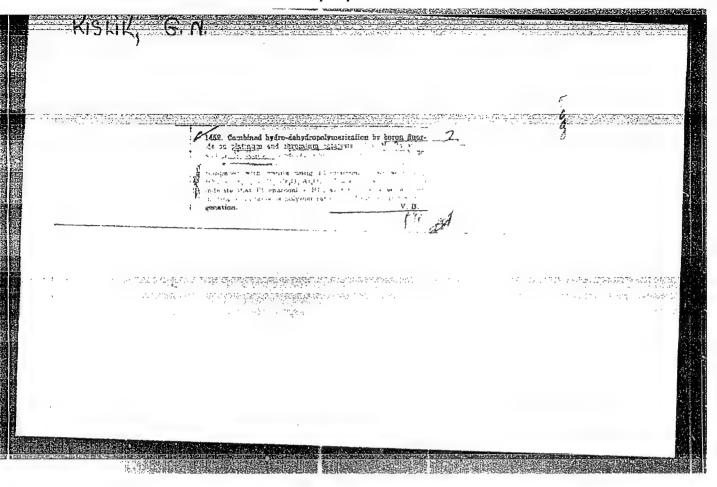
1. Rostovskiy institut inshenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Testing machines)

KISLIK, D.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent [deceased]

Stresses and offsets in the elements of the superstructure.
Sbor. nauch. trud. RIIZHT no.40:5-61 '63.

(MIRA 18:3)





KISLIK, M.D

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 80V/4281

Akademiya nauk 888R

Iskusstvennyye sputniki zemli, vyp. 4 (Artificial Earth Satellites, No. 4) Moscow, 1960. 205 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: L.V. Kurnosova; Ed. of Publishing House: M.I. Fradkin; Tech. Ed.:

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended to disseminate data collected in investigations performed by means of artificial earth satellites.

COVERAGE: The collection consists of 15 articles dealing with scientific data on Soviet artificial earth satellites (AES) and commic rockets. The topics discussed include measurements of the density of the upper atmosphere, motion of AES, measurements of micrometeorites and meteoric matter, magnetometric measurements of commic rays, electrical potential, and spectrum of positive ions. The collection is part of a series published regularly. References follow each

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Artificial Earth Satellites, No. 4

SOV/4281

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Kislik, M.D. Motion of an Artificial Satellite in the Normal Gravitational Field
The Study of the Total

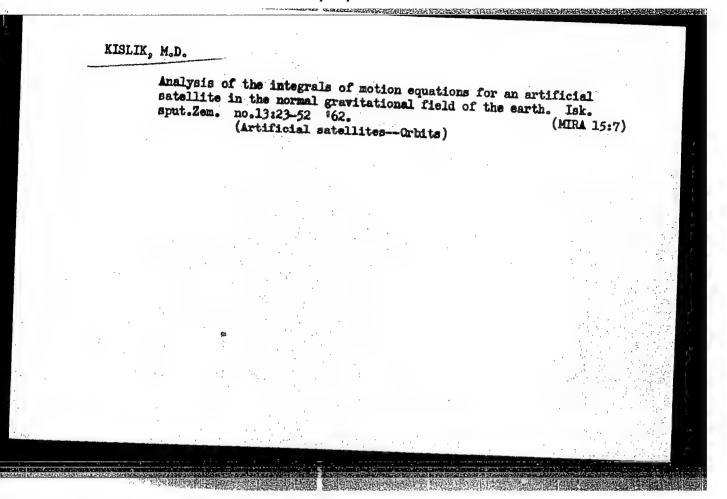
The study of the motion of the AES is made without taking the resistance of air into account. The results obtained can be used for the calculation of orbits of high flying satellites and also for the qualitative analysis of the influence of the contraction of the earth on the motion of satellites.

El'yasberg, P.M., and V.D. Yastrebov. Determination of the Density of the Upper Atmosphere According to the Results of Flight Observations of the Third

Kelegov, G.A. Variations of the Upper Atmosphere Density According to Data of the Changing Period of Revolutions of AES

Results of the processing of experimental data obtained by the observations of the Soviet AES and some interpretations of these results are

Yatsumskiy, I.M. Determination of the Conditions of Illumination and the Time Intervals in Which the Satellite Remains in Sumlight and in Shadow 35



KOTEL'NIKOV, V.A., akademik; DUEROVIN, V.M.; KISLIK, M.D.; KORENBERG, Ye.B.;
MINASHIN, V.P.; MOROZOV, V.A.; NIKITSKIY, N.I.; PETROV, G.M.;
RZHIGA, O.N.; SHAKHOVSKOY, A.M.

Radar observation of Venus. Dokl. AN SSSR 145 no.5:1035-1038
(62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR.
(Radio astronomy) (Venus (Planet))

MOTEL'NIMOV, V. A., akademik; GUS'KOV, G. Ya.; DUBROVIN, V. M.;

DUBINSKIY, B. A.; KISLIK, M. D.; KORENERG, Ye. B.; MINASHIN,
V. P.; MORDZOV, V. A.; MIKITSKIY, N. I.; PETROV, G. M.;

PODOPRIGORA, G. A.; RZHIGA, O. N.; FRANTSESSON, A. V.;

SHARHOVSKOY, A. M.

Radar tracking of the planet Mercury. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 mo.63
1320-1323 D'62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR.

(Mercury(Planet)) (Radar in astronomy)

L.15707-63 EWT(1)/FRD/FCC(w)/BDS/ES(w)/EEG-2 AFFTC/ESD-3 P1-4/Pe-4 ACCESSION NR: AT3007034 8/2560/63/000/017/0101/0106 CW/PT-2

AUTHOR: Kotel'nikov, V. A.; Dubinskiy, B. A.; Kislik, M. D.; Tsvetkov, D. M.

TITIE: Precise determination of the astronomical unit based on radar returns from Venus in 1961

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Iskusst. sputniki zemli, no. 17, 1963, 101-106

TOPIC TAGS: astronomical unit, Venus, Venus probe, Venus radar echo, Venus radar signal, Venus radar return

ABSTRACT: A revised value for the astronomical unit (A) is arrived at from calculations on the basis of radar returns from Venus in April 1961. The radar measurements were conducted by the Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki, AN SSSR (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, Academy of Sciences SSSR) and yielded a more accurate value of A than previously obtained from Venus radar choes in 1958 and 1959 because of the higher transmitting power [not specified] that was used. The measurement method is also superior to that using orbital data from an artificial satellite such as Picneer V, since the ephemeris of the satellite is not known as accurately as that of Venus. Values of A calculated on the basis of signal round-trip time were found to be more accurate than those

Card 1/2

L 15707-63

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calculated from Doppler-shift data. The mean value for A was determined to be 149,599,300 km, based on signal return times for 89 measurement periods between 18 and 26 April 1961. This figure includes an rms error of ±330 km due to the uncertainty in measuring clapsed signal time. Additional systematic errors, which include the uncertainties of Venus' radius, of the speed of light in a vacuum, and of the actual location of the signal reflecting surface on Venus, and the inherent delay in the receiving system, must also be considered. This results in an overall calculated rms error of ±2000 km. Comparison of the Soviet figure to three other values of A reported in the U. S. and Great Britain based on Venus radar echoes in 1961 show that all four nominal values of A lie within 2300 km of each other. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Aug62

DATE ACQ:

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 005

2/2

L 12933-63 EWT(1)/FBD/FCC(w)/BDS/EEC-2/EED-2/ES(v) AFFTC/AFMDC/APGC/ASD/ESD-3 Pe-h/P1-h/Pj-h/Ph-h/Pn-h PT-2/GW/WR

ACCESSION NR: AP3003845

5/0020/63/151/003/0532/0535

AUTHOR: Kotel'nikov, V. A. (Academician); Dubrovin, V. M.; Dubinskiy, B. A.; Kislik, M. D.; Kuznetsov, B. I.; Lishin, I. V.; Morozov, V. A.; Petrov, G. M.; Rzhiga, O. N.; Sy*tsko, G. A.; Shakhovskoy, A. M.

TITIE: Radar observations of Venus in the Soviet Union in 1962

SOURCE: AM SSSR. Doklady, v. 151, no. 3, 1963, 532-535

TOPIC TAGS: radar observation, Venus observation, average reflected signal spectrum, reflection coefficient, broadband component, frequency-modulated reflected signal, reflected signal envelope, noise envelope

ABSTRACT: From 20 October to 21 December 1962, radar observations of Verus were made, each of a duration of 4.5 to 7 min. The radar employed was the same used in 1961 observations but with its sensitivity improved by a factor of 6 by means of a paramagnetic ruby amplifier placed at the receiver input and through an increase in transmitter power. In order to eliminate the average noise level in the received signal, the frequency of the transmitted signal was shifted 62.5 cps every 4.096 sec. The frequency spectrum of the reflected signals was recorded on magnetic tape and investigated by means of a 20-channel analyzer. The average Cord 1/63

L 12933-63 ACCESSION NR: AP3003845

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spectrum of reflected signals plotted on the basis of the sum of measurements at both frequencies radiated by the transmitter is shown in Fig. la of Enclosure. The spectrum was analyzed by filters with a passband of logs. The frequency values of analyzer filter tunings f in relation to the frequency of central filter fo are plotted along the abscissa, while value p, representing the ratio of reflected signal power in each filter band to the signal power in the central filter band, is plotted along the ordinate. Dotted lines show the RMS value of measurement errors caused by noise. Except for the central filter, which yields a higher signal level, the reflected signal spectrum may be approximated by the exponential function

 $p = 0.37 \exp(-0.42|f-f_0|)$.

The reflection coefficient of Venus measured on the basis of reflected signal energy within 20 cps varied during the two-month period between 12 and 184. In the 1-cps band reflected energy was lower than total energy by a factor of 2.5 to 3. The spectrum of the broadband component of the reflected signal observed previously was also observed. Here the transmitted signal consisted of constant periodic transmissions whose frequencies differed from each other by 2000 cps and whose duration was 4.0% sec. The analyzer filter passband was 100 cps. The measurements showed a strong probability of the presence of the broadband component

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003845

in the 300-cps band. The average spectrum of frequency-modulated reflected signals which was analyzed by filters with passbands of 1 and 4 cps is shown in Fig. 1b. The same quantities as in Fig. 1a are plotted along the coordinate axes, and range axis AR is indicated under the assumption that the spectrum maximum corresponds to reflection at a point situated at the shortest distance from Earth in the center of the visible disk of Venus. The data of Fig. 1b may

 $P = 0.625 (f - f_0 + 0.625)^{-1}$

Fig. 2a shows the diagram of the envelope of the reflected signal obtained on 24 November 1962 during a 4.5-min study of the unmodulated carrier. The receiving channel passband was 6 cps before the linear detector, and the integrating circuit time constant was 6 sec after it. For comparison, Fig. 2b shows the noise envelope diagram for an analogous channel shifted in frequency by 62.5 cps containing no signal. "The authors thank the following persons for their assistance: L. V. Abraksin, R. S. Bondarenko, V. O. Voytov, M. M. Dedlovskiy, N. M. Dmitriyev, V. S. Dovgello, V. I. Krivda, V. M. Makhorin, G. A. Podoprigora, N. M. Sinodkin, G. I. Slobodenyuk, Z. G. Trunova, A. V. Frantsesson, and D. M. Tsvetkov. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722820014-5"

I. 14255-63 ENT(1)/FED/FCC(w)/EDS/EEC-2/EED-2/ES(v) AFFTC/AFGC/ASD/ ESD-3 Pa-4/P1-4/P1-4/Pk-4/P1-4/Pm-4 PT-2/WR 8/0020/63/151/004/0811/0814 109 ACCESSION NR: AP3004417 AUTHOR: Kotel nikov, V. A.; Dubrovin, V. M.; Dubinskiv, B. A.; Kielik, M. D.; Kuznetsov, B. I.; Petrov. G. M.; Rabotvasov, A. P.; Rabiga, O. M.; Shekhovskov A. M. TITLE: Radar observations of the planet Mers in the Soviet Union SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 151, no. 4, 1963, 811-814 TOPIC TAGS: Mars radar observations, Mars reflected-signal spectrum, Mars Doppler-frequency shift, Mars rotation time, Mars reflection coefficient ARSTRACT: Radar observations of Mars! northern hemisphere from 14°30' to 14° latitude and from 310 to 360° and from 0 to 140° longitude were carried out in the Soviet Union on 6-10 February 1963 at a frequency of approximately 700 Mc. The polarization of radiated waves was circular, with antenna polarization changing to linear during reception. The energy of the signal incident on the visible surface of Mars was 1.2 w. Both transmission and reception lasted approximately 11 minutes. The signal had the shape of alternate rectangular transmissions and intervals of a duration of 4.096 sec each, at two frequencies Card 1/12

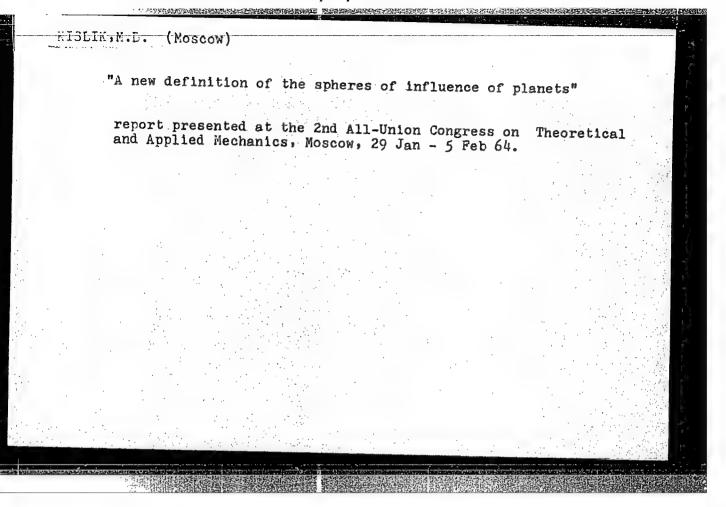
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ACCESSION NR: AP3004417

differing by 62.5 cps. The signals were recorded on a magnetic tape together with a 2000-cps oscillation, which served as a scale. Receiver sensitivity was calibrated before and after operation on the basis of Cassiopeia-A discrete-source radiation. The correction for frequency shift due to the Doppler effect was regulated by an electronic digital frequency meter. In all, 99 observations were made, and the signal reflected from Mars was reliably detected on the nights of February 7-8 (28 observations) and February 8-9 (20 observations). The results of spectral analysis of these 48 observations, carried out with 4-cps filters and a storage time of 8.5 hr, are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. In the reflected signal spectrum, there is a marrowband component whose energy exceeded by 4 times the RMS measurement error caused by noise. The average reflection coefficient, determined as the ratio of the reflected-signal energy to received-signal energy under the assumption that Mars was an even, ideally conductive sphere, was found to be 7%. "The authors thank L. V. Apraksin, V. O. Voytov, M. M. Dedlovskiy, G. A. Zhurkina, A. M. Lukin, M. M. Sinodkin, B. A. Stepanov, A. V. Frantsesson, D. M. Tsvetkov, and I. A. Sharabarin for their assistance." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table,

Association: Inst. of Radio Engineering and Electronics

Card 2/X2



KOTEL'NIKOV, V.A., akademik; APRAKSIN, L.V.; DUBROVIN, V.M.; KISLIK, M.D.; KUZNETSOV, B.I.; PETROV, G.M.; RZHIGA, O.N.; FRANTSESSON, A.V.; SHAKHOVSKOY, A.M.

Radar contact with Jupiter. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 5:1037-1038 Ap 164. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034534

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AUTHOR: Kotel'nikov, V. A. (Academician); Apraksin, L. V.; Dubrovin, V. M.; Kislik, N. D.; Kuznetsov, B. I.; Petrov, G. M.; Rzhiga, O. N.; Frantsesson, A. V.; Shakhovskoy, A. M.

TITLE: Radar ranging of the Planet Jupiter

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 5, 1964, 1037-1038

TOPIC TAGS: Jupiter radar ranging, Jupiter reflection coefficient, radio astronomy, Jupiter, Doppler effect

ABSTRACT: The radar ranging of Jupiter was undertaken in order to investigate the propagation of radiowaves over long distances, and for the determination of reflecting properties of Jupiter's surface. The power received by the planet's surface was 13 w. The time for double passage of the signal was 1 hr, 6 sec, and the frequency was about 700 mc. Two consecutive signals differed by 62.5 cycles. The duration of the signals and the pauses was about 4 sec. The Doppler effect caused by the relative motion and rotation of Earth was compensated by an arrangement which linearly changed the heterodyne of the sender. The noise was

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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L 21758-55 EMT(1)/EMP(m)/FS(v)-3/EMG(v)/EEC(t)/T-2/ Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pae-2 AFML/33D(b)/S3D(c)/SSD/AFMD(c)/AFETR/APGC(f)/ESD(dp)/ZSD(s1)/SSD(t) GM ACCESSION NR: AP5060167 S/0293/64/002/006/0853/0858

AUTHOR: Kislik, M.D.

TITLE: Spheres of influence of the major planets and the moon

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 6, 1964, 853-858

TOPIC TAGS: major planet, moon, astrophysics, planetary sphere of influence, space-craft trajectory, planetary graviation

ABSTRACT: The concept of the sphere of action of a small body relative to a large body, such as a planet relative to the sun, has been described by Subbotin (Kurs nebesnoy mekhaniki, vol. 2, ONTI, 1937). The radii of the spheres of action of the major planets are given in Table 1 of the Enclosure. In this paper the author introduces the concept of sphere of influence of a small body relative to a large one. It is shown that the use of spheres of influence in place of spheres of action in approximate computations of the trajectories of artificial celestial bodies leads to an increase in accuracy. Radii of the computed spheres of influence are also shown in Table 1 of the Enclosure. The author describes fully the method for determining spheres of influence. Comparison of the data on spheres of action and influence shows that the extent of the spheres of influence of the planets is 2 or 3

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sary computations." Orig	nk B.A. Stepanov and V.T. Sham art. has: 26 formulas, 2 figur	es and 2 tables.	
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ng angage Table 1			0
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fercury fenus farth fars upiter aturn franus feptune foon	0.11 0.62 0.93 0.58 48.2 54.5 51.8 36.8 66,000 km	0.36 1.70 2.50 1.80 88.0 108.0 116.0 194.0	
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L 60859-65 EEC-4/ENG(Y)/ENT(1)/FBD GW/WS-4 ACCESSION NR: AP5018071 UR/0020/65/163/001/0050/0053 AUTHOR: Kotel'nikov, V. A.; Aleksandrov, Yu. H.; Apraksin, L. V.; 67 Dubrovin, V. M.; Kislik, M. D.; Kuznetsov, B. I., Petrov, G. M.; Pzhiga, O. N.; 7 Frantsesson, A. V.; Shakovskov, A. M. SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 1, 1965, 50-53 TOPIC TAGS: radio wave reflection, Venus radar observation, radio emission measurement, radar observation, radio astronomy ABSTRACT: Radar observations of Venus at 40 cm were conducted between 11 and 30 June 1964 by the Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Frequency modulation and periodic linear frequency modulation of radiated signals were employed. Paramagnetic and parametric amplifiers were used at the receiver output. Signal analysis was performed by means of a 20-channel analyzer with a filter bandwidth of 1.2 cps for each channel. The reflected signal spectrum and measurements of the radial velocity of the motion of Venus were determined on the basis of the Doppler shift of the signal spectrum of the central frequency in relation to the radiation frequency. Frequency manipulation Card 1/5	

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018071

was effected with the radiating signal shaped as two alternating telegraphic pulse packets at two carrier frequencies differing either by 62.5 or by 2000 cps. At each frequency, pulse duration and the intervals between transmissions were 4.096 sec. Radio wave reflection from the Venusian surface and measurements of the distance to Venus were effected with linear frequency modulation. The results of the measurements of the distance to Venus and of the radial velocity of its motion are shown in Fig. 1 of Enclosure, with the vertical sections showing rms error values, which till 23 June did not exceed 15 km for 5 min of observation (at a deviation of 1 kc) and after 23 June did not exceed 2 km (at a deviation of 32 kc). Measurement error for velocity did not exceed 2.5 cm/sec. Signal propagation time was calculated with an accuracy of ±5 µsec, and Doppler frequency, with an accuracy of ±0.05 cps. The total rms error value for the initial data was ±400 km. The energy distribution of signals reflected from Venus depending on distance AR is shown in Fig. 2. The following conclusions are drawn: 1) The width of the Doppler spectrum of the reflected signal caused by the rotation of Venus does not exceed 15 cps. 2) The Venusian reflection factor averages 19%. 3) The energy in the central band of 1 cps is approximately one half of the energy of the whole spectrum. 4) The orientation of the Venusian axis of rotation is practically perpendicular to the orbital plane. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 2/5

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiotekhniki i radioelektroniki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, Academy of Sciences SSSR) SUBMITTED: 12Apr65 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: DC, A NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4063	
SUBMITTED: 12Apr65 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: DC ,A	Α
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Card 3/5	

KOTEL'NIKOV, V.A., akademik; ALEKSANDROV, Yu.N.; APRAKSIN, L.V.; DUBROVIN, V.M.; KISLIK, M.D.; KUZNETSOV, B.I.; PETROV, G.M.; RZHIGA, O.N.; FRANTSESSON, A.V.; SHAKHOVSKOY, A.M.

Radar observations of Venus in the Soviet Union in 1964. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.1:50-53 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR.

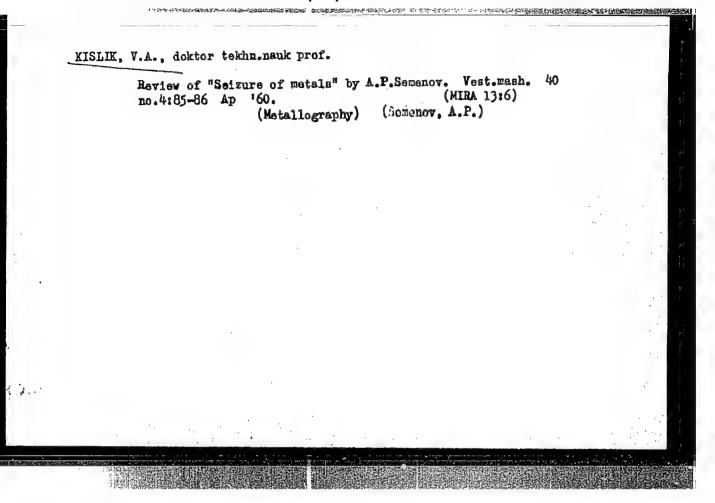
PETROV, A.; KISLIK, V., instruktor

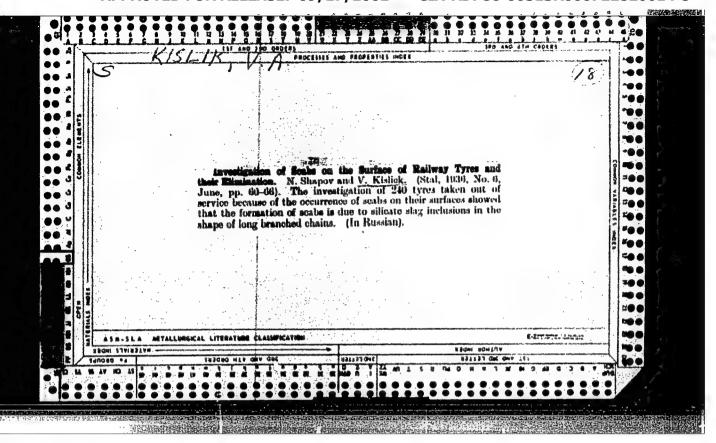
Coserve labor legislation, Zdrav, Belor, 5 no. 12:41 D *59.

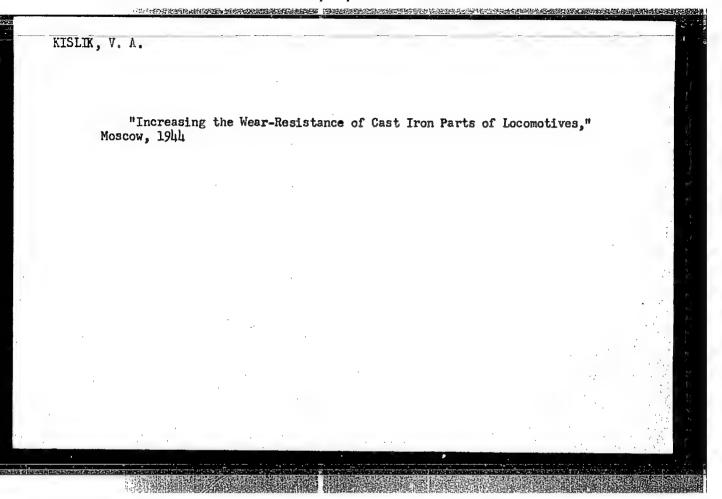
(MIRA 13:4)

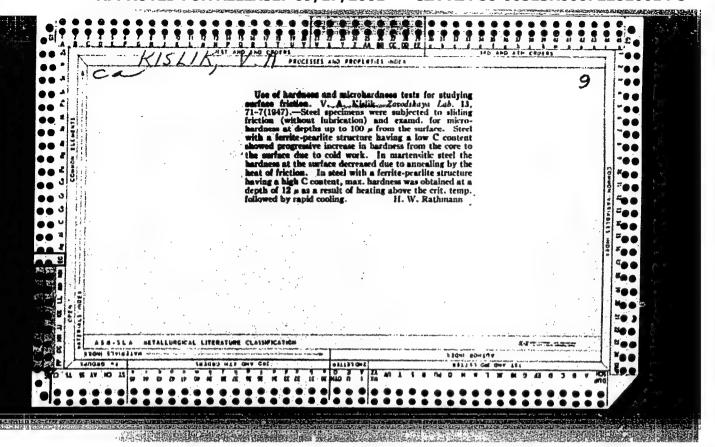
1. Tekhnicheskiy inspektor Belsovprofa (for Petrov), 2. Minskiy oblastnoy profsoyuz medrabotnikov (for Kislik).

(WHITE HUSSIA—MEDICAL PERSONNEL)





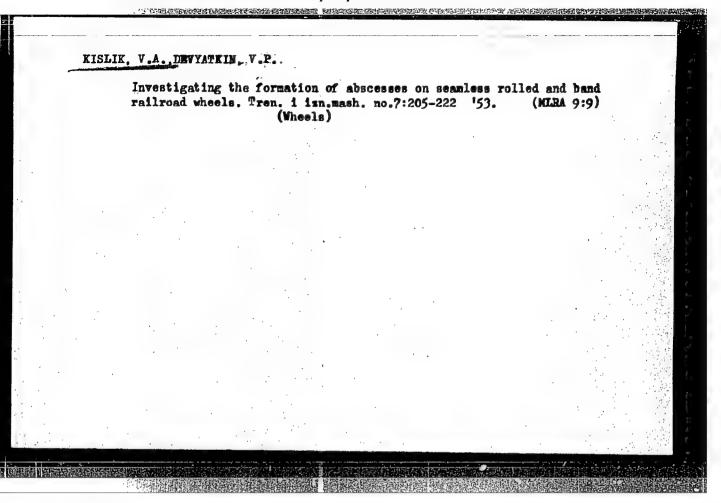




KISLIK, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LARIN, T.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Wear on locomotive wheelbands by shaped brake shoes. Tekh. xhel.
dor.? no.6:26-27 Je'48,
(Wheels)

(Wheels)

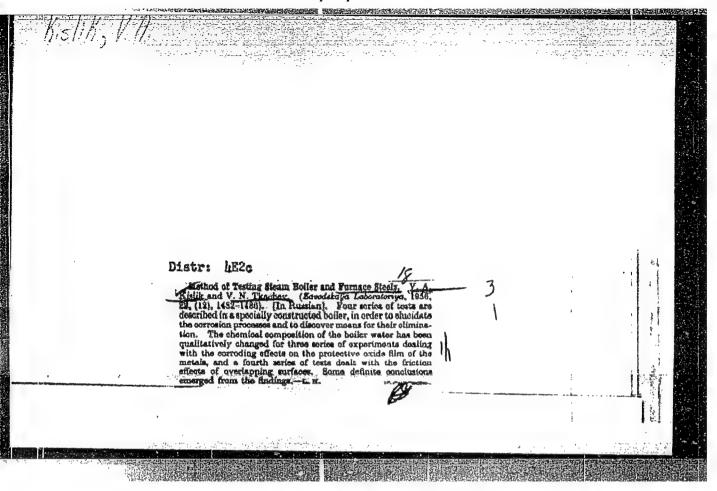


KISLIK, V.A.; SAMOYLEHKO, A.M.

Method for testing abrasive wear of parts of boiler furnaces. Zav. lab. 22 no.5:581-583 156. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut inshenerov shelesnodoroshnogo transporta.

(Abrasion) (Furnaces)

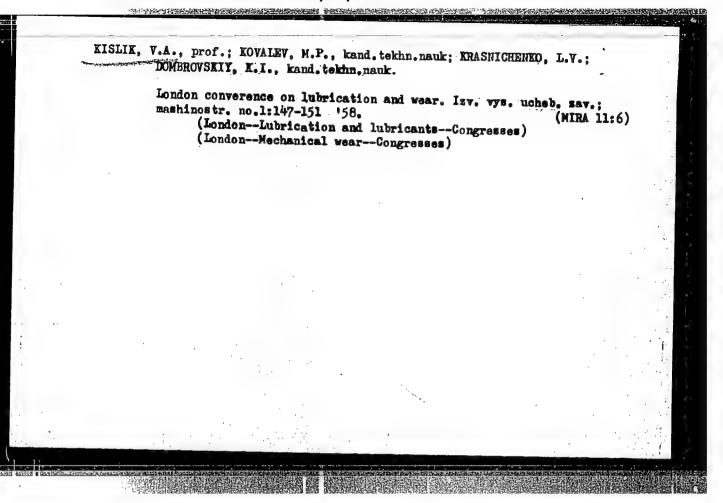


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KISLIK, V.A., professor (Rostov-na-Domi); KARMAZIN, A.I., kandidat tekinicheskikh nauk (Rostov-na-Donu).

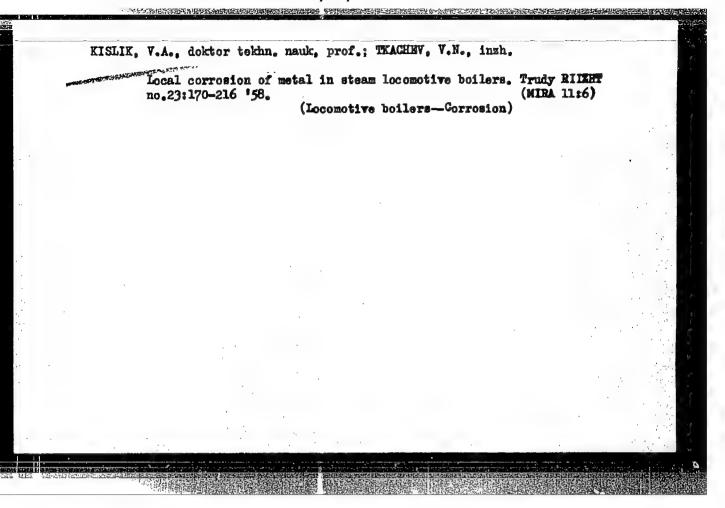
Selecting steel for pairs of car wheels. Shel. dor. transp.
38 no.8:24-26 Ag '56. (MERA 9:10)

(Wheels)



KISLIK, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KARMAZIN, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

Wear and damage to rolling surfaces of freight-car wheels. Trudy RIIZHT no.23:5-169 158. (MIRA 11:6) (Car wheels) (Mechanical wear)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722820014-5"

Wear of parts of steam locomotive fireboxes caused by flow of coal and ash particles, Trudy Elizer no.23:217-246 '58.

(Locomotive—Fireboxes) (Mechanical wear) (MIRA 11:6)

18(7); 25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV /3232

Kislik, Vladislav Afanas 'yevich, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Proressor; Aleksandr Filippovich Troitskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Dmitriy Grigor 'yevich Ivannikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; and Mikhail Grigor 'yevich Makeyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent.

Metallovedeniye i goryachaya obrabotka metallov (Physical Metallurgy and Hot Working of Metals), Moscow, Transzheldorizdat, 1959.

392 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): V. A. Kislik, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Eds. (Inside book): V. V. Danilevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Yu. S. Sarantsev, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: P. A. Khitrov.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook for use in higher institutes of locomotive and railroad-car manufacture. It may also be used as a reference book by technical personnel at plants, depots, and track-maintenance shops connected with railroads.

Card 1/16

Measuring the stresses in the rime of moving wheel pairs.

Zhel. der. transp. 41 no.5:72-73 My '59.

(Car wheels)

(Car wheels)

KISLIK, V.	Α.			
음 위로 등 발탁하다	COURAGE: This collection of articles is intended for practicing engineers and research scientists. GUNTAGE: The collection published by the institut mashinovedenty, as SSR (Institute of Science of Machines, Anademy of Sciences GRY Conference on Priction and Wear in Machines, Mandemy of Sciences (Engineers on Priction and Wear in Machines) which was held April 9-15, 1956. Frobless distenses in Small Sciences. Marin 19-15, 1956. Frobless distenses in Small areas: (Chairment Ye. M. Out'yar, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and Later Priction Bearings A. E. D'rachinovy of Indrical Sciences, and Lubracher Machines (Chairment Machines of Technical Sciences, and Lubracher Machines (Chairment Machines of Stiences). B. T. Dergalin Corresponding Manher of the Andemy of Stiences and Lubracher Machines (Chairment Machines of Stiences). B. T. Dergalin Corresponding Manher of the Andemy of Stiences (Chairment Machines). B. T. Marines and M. M. Kangell'skiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences). Sciences. Chairmen of the Enneral Assembly (on the first and Last day of the conference is as Andemicial Sciences). B. M. Frunkashiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences was settinished in 3 volumes, of Walkshins the present volume is the	wear resistance of autifriction materials and the wase and coverand are; and coverand the sear and coverand are; and coverand are; and coverand are; and care and care and care and care and care and care of waterials, specific data methods for increasing the wear resistance of various continuities of anterials, the effects of friction and warr on the structure of materials, the effects of friction and care of methods where of articles and continuities are continued to materials, the effects of friction and of a components under many different conditions, modern developments in antifriction materials, and conditions, and friction care and for the method of the friction care and for the care and friction care and for the fart, affects of finish matchining on wear resistance. Many perform care and for the fart, affects of the fart of fart of the fart	Chestnov. A. L. Effect of the Finishing Treatment of Journals on the Wear Resistance of Plain Bearings and Treatment of Journal Bearings (3b. Trenilys 1 innow washinakin, Zionyp. 15, Ind. AM 828R) Trenilys 1 innow washinakin, Zionyp. 15, Ind. AM 828R) Trenilys 1 innow washinakin, Zionyp. 15, Vakhonakin, decembed, A. L. Takhonakin, Zionyp. M. J. Vakhonakin, and O. L. Myzbolnikova, Formation of Mystratic Minerican Or Steel Mire Used in Cables ("Vesto washinostr.", No. 7, Zionyp. Mark Theola ("Vesto washinostr.", No. 7, Zionyp. Card 11/13	

KISLIK, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk (Bostov-na-Donu); GUGEL', S.M., inzh. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Use of nitriding for reconditioning fuel system components. Elek.i tepl.tlaga. 4 no.6:26-28 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Diesel engines—Fuel systems)

(Fuel pumps—Maintenance and repair)

KISLIK, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; TKACHEV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Investigating the wear of metals" ty M.M.Khrushchov, M.A.Babichev.
Reviewed by V.A.Kislik, V.N.Tkachev. Vest.mash. 41 no.8:87-88
Ag '61.

(Mechanical wear)

(Khrushchov, M.M.) (Babichev, M.A.)

D'YACHKOV, A.K., doktor tekhm.nauk, prof.; ZHIROMIRSKIY, V.K., doktor tekhm.

nauk; KISLIK, V.A., doktor tekhm.nauk, prof.; KRASNICHENKO, L.V.,
doktor tekhm. nauk, prof.; KOVALEV, M.P., kand. tekhm. nauk; PARGIN,
D.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; PIUTALOVA, L.A., kand. tekhm. nauk; LETKOV,
N.L., inzh.; PASECHENKO, M.P., inzh.; PETRUSEVICH, A.I., doktor tekhm.

nauk, prof.; MARENSKAYA, I.Ya., red. izd-va; UVAROV, A.F., tekhm. red.

[International conference on lubrication and wear of machinery;
proceedings] Mezhdunarodnaia konferentsiia po smazke i iznosu mashin
proceedings. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 658 p. (MIRA 15;5)

1. Conference on Lubrication and Wear, London, 1957.

(Iubrication and lubricants—Confresses)

(Mechanical wear—Congresses)

KISLIK, V.A.

Nature of the white layer on friction surfaces. Tren.i izn.mash. no.15:178-197 *62. (Metallography)

KISLIK, V.A.; SHLYKOV, V.I.

Machine for testing specimens for wear with a reciprocating motion. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.12:109-112 '61.

1. Rostovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta i Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

KISLIK, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GUGEL', S.M., aspirant

Lengthening the service life of the fuel system parts of diesel locomotive engines. [Sbor.trud.] RIIZHT no.31:28-214 '61.

(MIRA 16:12)

KISLIK, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; STUDENOK, Yu.A., kand.fiziko-matem.nauk, dotsent; POLYAKOV, A.N., inzh.

Increasing the wear resistance of the pistons of a D-50 diesel locomotive engine in the area of the upper grooves. [Sbor.trud.] RIIZHT no.31:226-297 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

KISLIK, V.A.; KARMAZIN, A.I.

Method of evaluating the contact strength of rail steel. Zav.lab. 30 no.12:1497-1499 *64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

KISLIK, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk (Rostov-ns-Donu); KARMAZIM, A.I., kand.

Provent contact defects. Put! 1 put. khes. 9 no.3:7-8 (65.
(MRA 18:6)

KISLIK, V.A.; KARMAZIN, A.I.

THE STREET STREET, STR

Reproduction of fatigue cross fractures in rails under laboratory conditions. Zav.lab. 31 no.3:354-356 105.

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut inzhenerov zheleznodorezhnogo transporta.

KISLIK, V.Z.

Some characteristics of local zones of substitution of the second potassium horizon of the Starchin deposit of potassium salts.

Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.2:115-119 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR K.I. Lukashevym.

(Starobin--Potassium salts)

FOMINA, V.D.; LUPINOVICH, Yu.I.; KISLIK, V.Z.

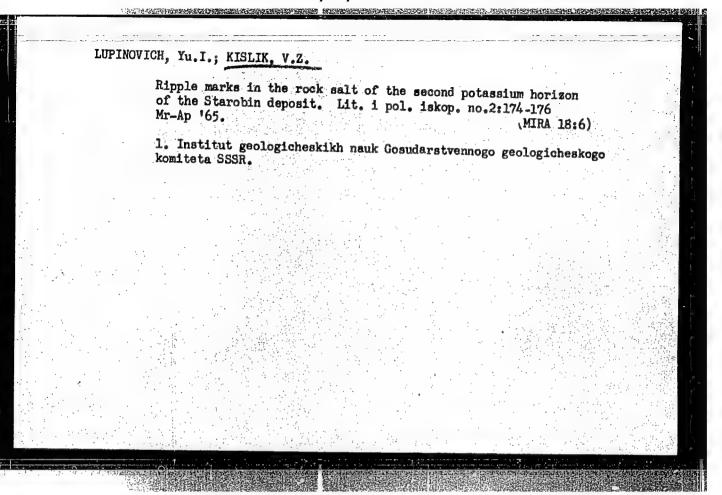
Jointing of potassium horizons in the Starobin deposit. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.7:463-467 Jl 165. (MIRA 18:9)

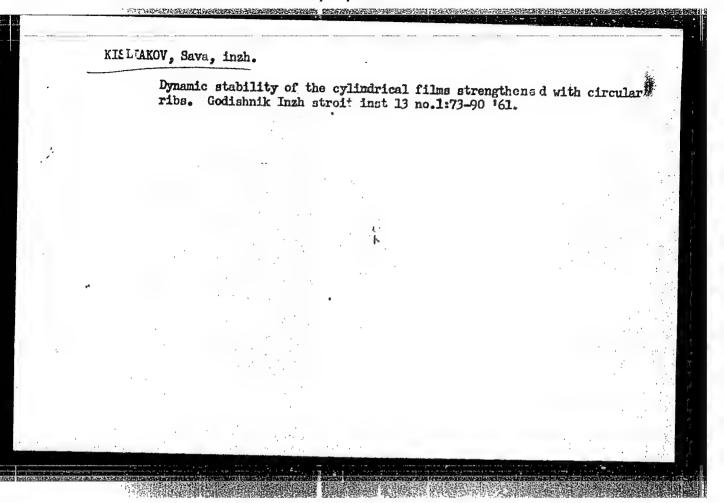
l. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR i Pervyy Soligorskiy kaliynyy kombinat.

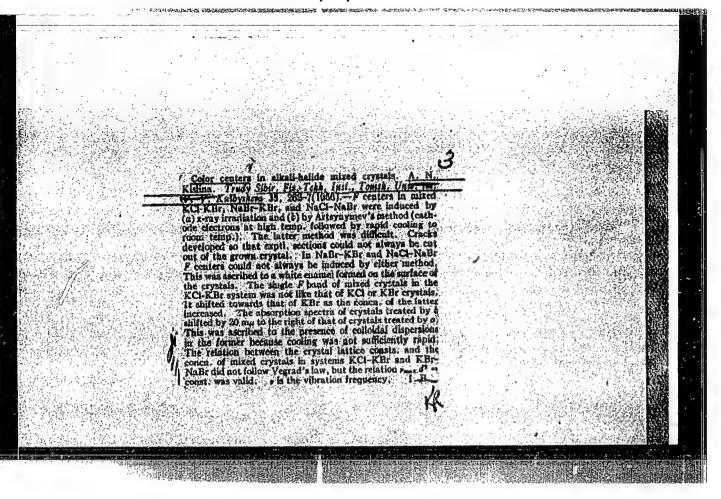
KISLIK, V.Z.; LUPINOVICH, Yu.I.

Structural characteristics of the marginal zone of the 2d potassium horizon of the Starobin deposit, Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no.ll:740-744 N *64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.







SOV/112-58-2-1851

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 2, p & (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kislina, A. N

TITLE: Connection Between the Electric Strength of Solid-Solution Single Crystals of Alkali Halides and Some of Their Physico-Chemical Characteristics (Svyaz' elektricheskoy prochnosti monokristallov tverdykh rastvorov shchelochno-galoidnykh soley s nekotorymi fiziko-khimicheskimi svoystvami)

PERMODICAL: Izv. Tomskogo politekhu. in-ta, 1956, Vol 91, pp 125-135

ABSTRACT: The structure of single crystals of solid solutions of alkali halides was studied by x-rays, and measurements made of lattice constant, electric strength, and microhardness. An attempt is made to discover associations among the above characteristics and also connection between the electric strength of solid solutions and their melting temperature, formation heat, and surface energy. Bibliography: 16 items. Tomskiy politekhnich. in-t (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute), Tomsk.

A.A.V.

Card 1/1

SOV/112-58-2-1852

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 2, pp 8-9 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kislina, A. N.

TITLE: Aging Changes in Electric Strength, Microhardness, Flowing Pressure, and Formation Heat of Solid Solutions of Some Alkali Halides (Izmeneniye elektricheskoy prochnosti, mikrotverdosti, davleniya istecheniya i teploty obrazovaniya tverdykh rastvorov nekotorykh shchelochno-galoidnykh soley pri ikh starenii)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Vol 91, pp 137-144

ABSTRACT: An increase in electric strength and microhardness has been discovered in single crystals of KCI-KBr and KBr-NaBr solid solutions in the course of natural aging. The electric strength of fresh single crystals of KCl-KBr can be expressed by a curve that has a minimum, that of crystals shelved for 3 months, by a curve that has a maximum; for equimolar hard solutions, the electric strength of aged samples is higher than that of fresh samples. Samples shelved for 3 months show maximum values of micro-

Card 1/2

SOY/112-58-2-1852

Aging Changes in Electric Strength, Microhardness, Flowing Pressure, and hardness. Calcining of mixed crystals KCI-KBr at 300° and 500°C results in an increase in their electric strength. Bibliography: 12 items. Tomskiy politekhnich, in-t (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute), Tomsk.

A. A. Y.

Card 2/2

KISLINA, A. N. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) " Study of Some Physical-Chemical Properties of the Solid Solutions of Alkali-Halogen Salts and Their Changes During Aging." Tomsk, 1957. 7 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR, Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnic Inst im S. M. Kirow), 100 copies (KL, 17-57, 97)

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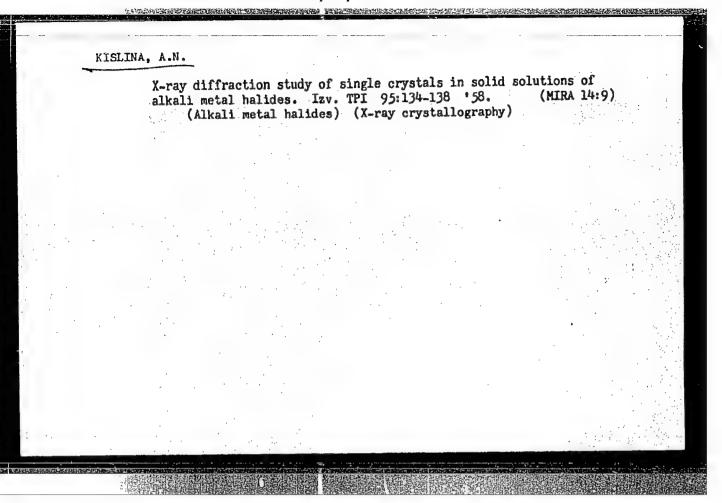
KISLINA, A. N., (TPI)

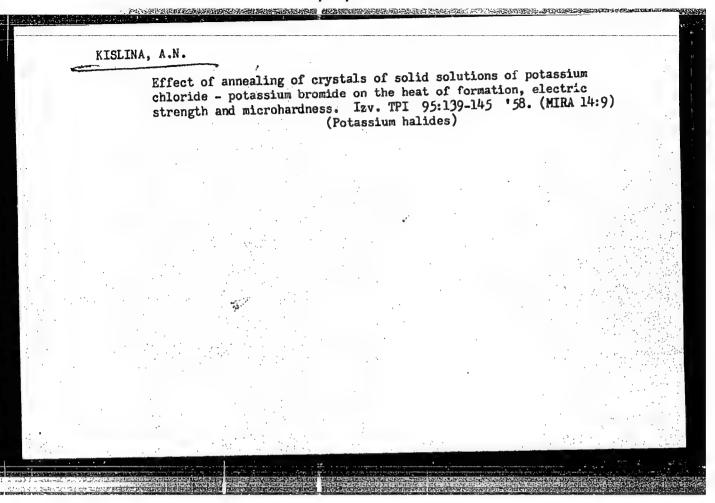
"The simple relations between the physical and chemical properties of the monocrystals of alkali-halide salts and their electrical strength are not always established in the case of solid solutions"

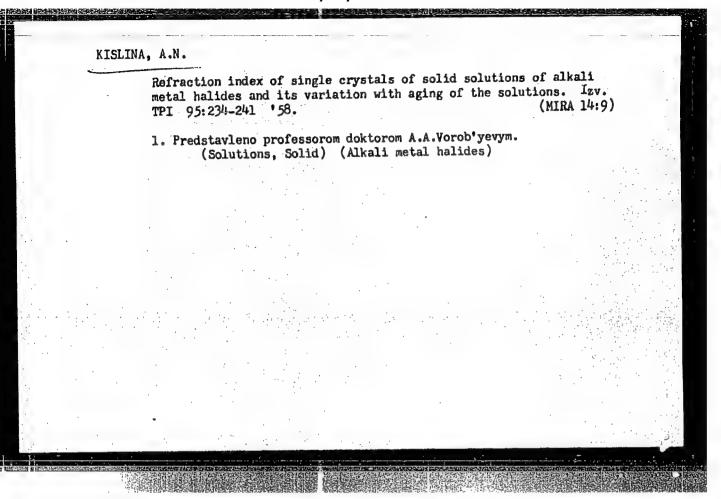
Report presented at a Conference on Bolid Dielectrics and Semiconductors, Tomsk Polytechnical Inst., 3-8 Feb. 58. (Elektrichestvo, '58, No. 7, 83-86)

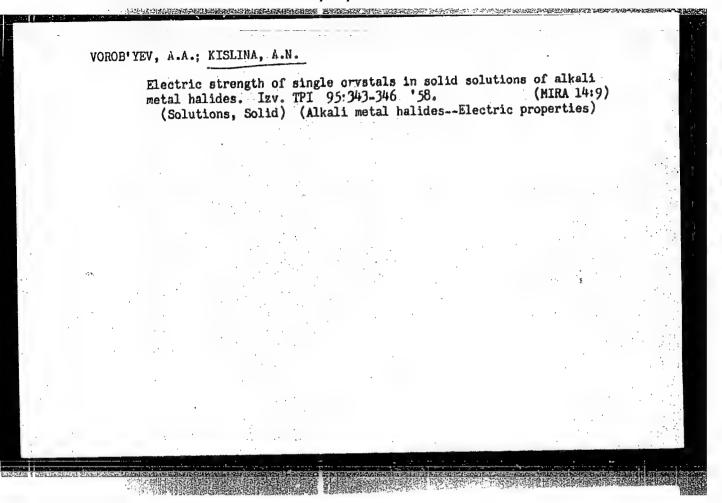
大大大学,1000年的国际企业的企业的企业。1000年代,1000年代,1000年代,1000年代,1000年代,1000年代,1000年代,1000年代,1000年代,1000年代,1000年代,1000年代,1000年代

Changes in the electric strength and microhardness of single crystals in KG1 - KBr solid solutions in the process of natural aging. Izv. TPI 95:126-133 '58. (MIRA 14:9) 1. Predstavleno prof., doktorom A.A.Vorob'yevym. (Potassium halides)









SOV/143-59-7-6/20

24(8) 24.7500

AUTHORS:

Vorob'yev, A.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor, and Kislina, A.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The Electric Strength and Microhardness of Solid Solution Crystals of Systems KJ-KCl and KCl-NaCl, Disintegrating During the Growing Process from the Melt

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 41-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Studying the properties of ionic solid solutions and obtaining stable systems is of great importance for the theory and practical application of dielectrics. Academician N.S. Kurnakov showed that ionic solid solutions are not stable and disintegrate after some time. For checking the influence of the disintegration of solid solutions on their physical and chemical properties, systems KJ-KCl and KCl-NaCl were investigated. Measurements of the electric strength, the microhardness and structural X-ray analyses were performed. Solid solutions of systems KJ-KCl and KCl-NaCl are characterized by a low thermodynamic stability. The

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S0V/143-59-7-6/20

The Electric Strength and Microhardness of Solid Solution Crystals of Systems KJ-KCl and KCl-NaCl, Disintegrating During the Growing Process from the Melt

> microhardness was measured by a PMT-3 device. The dependence of the microhardness of KJ-KCl and KCl-NaCl crystals is of a complicated nature, as shown in fig.2. The dependence of the electric strength of KJ-KCl crystals on their chemical composition is shown in fig.3. The authors established that the disintegration of solid solutions leads to changes of the electric strength, the microhardness, the loss angle tg d, and their properties approach those of mechanical mixtures, as indicated by Academician N.S. Kurnakov for some other properties. This paper was presented at the Kafedra tekhniki vysokikh napryazheniy (Department of High Voltage Engineering). There are 3 graphs and 3

Card 2/2

Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (Tomsk - Order of the Red Labor Banner - Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: -

January 20, 1959

SOV/143-59-9-7/22

5(0), 24(3) 24.7.500 AUTHORS: Vorob'ver

Vorob'yev, A.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Processor, Ivankina, M.S., Kislina, A.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Savintsev, P.A., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent

TITLE:

The Physical and Chemical Properties of Insulating Crystals

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh ucebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 43-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

During the years of Soviet rule, the scientists of Tomsk performed considerable research in studying the structures mechanical, thermal and electrical properties of ion crystals and alloys. The energy of the crystal lattice was selected as the magnitude which determines the structure and the interaction of particles in a crystal lattice, A.A. Vorob'yev (Ref.1). The values of the crystal lattice energy are unknown for crystals with admixtures. P.A. Savintsev (Ref.2) showed that the comparison of properties of crystals and alloys with identical type of the crystal lattice and identical chemical bonds between the particles may be performed.

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66170 **SOV**/143-59-9-7/22

The Physical and Chemical Properties of Insulating Crystals

by the molecular concentration α : $\alpha = \frac{D}{M}$. 10^3 where D = crystal density; M = molecular weight. According to the Born formula, α is connected with the crystal lattice energy $U = C\sqrt{\frac{D}{M}}$ where C

is a constant. According to Born's formula, the energy of alkali halides is proportional to the ratio DsM. The authors compare the properties of crystals and alloys with the lattice energy and the molecule concentration. The Tomsk scientists devoted great attention to studies of the mechanical properties of ion crystals. V.D. Kuznetsov (Ref.3) analyzed methods of determining the hardness of brittle bodies and developed a number of new methods: drilling, damped oscillations, mutual grinding. V.N. Kashcheyev (Ref.4) and L.A. Kudryavtseva (Refs.5,6) showed that the hardness in the method of mutual grinding does not depend on the type of the abrasive powder used for grinding, only when the mechanical strength of the powder is several times greater than the strength of crystals to be ground. In this case the hardness ratio coincides with the ratios of surface energies calculated by Born and Shtern.

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SOV/143-59-9-7/22

The Physical and Chemical Properties of Insulating Crystals

P.A. Savintsev, V.Ya. Zlenko and A.F. Naumov (Ref.7) determined the hardness in drilling of alkali halide monocrystals with admixtures. They found that admixtures of alkali halide salts reduce the hardness of crystals. P.A. Savintsev and V.V. Kutsepalenko (Refs.8,10) stated that the greatest hardness value is found in the area of equal component concentrations, which corresponds to the smallest value of & . M.S. Ivankina (Refs.12,13,14) investigated the structure of the crystal lattice of solid solutions of alkali halide salts and a number of their thermal properties depending upon the composition in connection with the energy of interaction of components. A.A. Vorob'yev, Ye.K. Zavadovskaya, and A.M. Trubitsin (Ref.16) and K.A. Vodop'yanov and G.I. Galibina (Ref.23) determined the electrical properties of ion alloys of different stability degrees at room temperature. A.N. Kislina (Refs.19,20,21) investigated the electric strenght of KJ-KBr, KJ-NaJ and other properties of alkali halides. The authors present the following conclusions: The physical and chemical properties of ion crystals and their solid solutions are determined by the cry

Card 3/4

SOV/143-59-9-7/22

The Physical and Chemical Properties of Insulating Cyrstals

tal lattice energies. The formation of alkali halide solid solutions KCl-NaCl, NaCl-NaBr, NaCl-NaJ, are accompanied by a destruction of the crystal lattice, absorption of heat, increased linear expansion coefficient, increased electric conductivity, a reduction of the density and molecule concentration, and a hardness reduction in mutual grinding and drilling. The aging of solid solutions will result. There are 2 sets of graphs and 24 Soviet references.

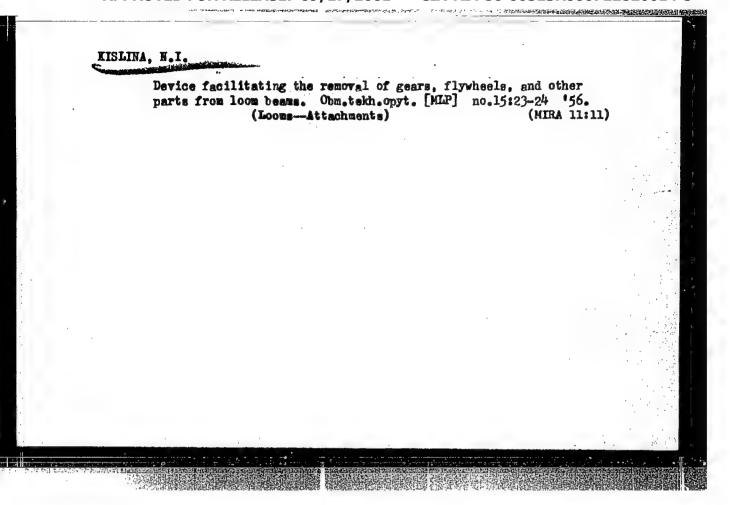
ASSOCIATION:

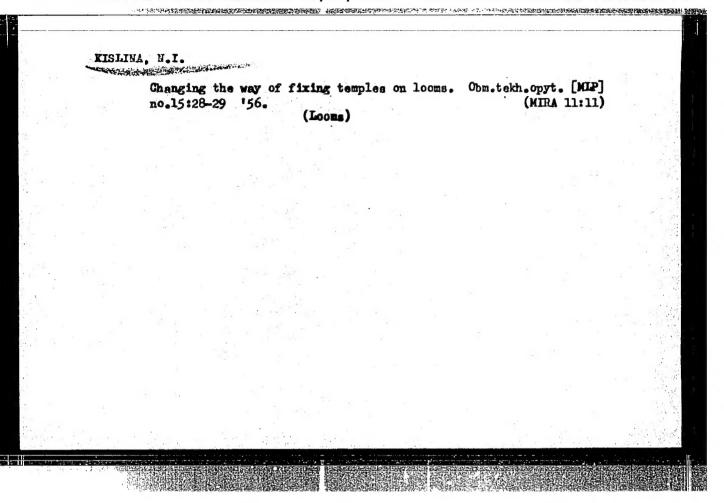
Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (Tomsk - Order of the Red Labor Banner - Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

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